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McKean County Miner.

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BURT OLSON, Editor and Proprietor. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY TERMS: $1.25 Per Year

VOL. XXXV. SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1898. NO. 29

Official Directory.

STATE.

[illegible]

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

[illegible]

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 309, meets between the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street. SAMUEL GORTON, W. M. W. F. SPROUT, Secy.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 309, meets every evening at 8 o'clock, in I. O. O. F. Hall [illegible] work. Initiatory degree 1st meeting of month; 1st degree on second; 2d degree on third meeting; 3d degree on fourth meetings. D. L. HAYES, N. G.

D. M. COATES, Secy.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment, No. 273, meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall. E. G. PERTON, Chief Patriarch. M. COATES, Scribe.

[illegible] KERSHAW Lodge, No. 86, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening at I. O. O. F. Hall. MARY L. LYMAN, N. G. MARIE BURNS, Secy.

A. R.—McKean Post, No. 317, meets First and Third Thursday evenings of each month at [illegible] o'clock, in the I. O. O. F. Fellows Hall. E. R. MAYO, Com. E. L. BURLINGAME, Adjutant.

W. R. C.—Meets Thursday afternoon at I. O. O. F. Hall, Backus Block. MRS. KATE L. WRIGHT, Pres. MRS. ROSE PRINCE, Sec'y.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN AND MALTA—Key-stone Encampment, No. 77, meet 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in Backus Hall. E. L. KNAPP, Rec. Com. W. H. WETZENHALL, Chancellor.

I. O. C. W.—Smethport Lodge, No. 181, meets second, fourth and last Tuesday evenings of each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block. SHERMAN GORTON, M. W. J. C. GALLUP, Recorder.

K. O. T. M.—Smethport Tent, No. 9, meets every Monday evening at 7:30 in A. O. U. W. Hall, Rock's Block. WASHINGTON STARK, Com. W. H. MORRISON, R. K.

L. O. T. M.—Stowe Hive, No. 61, meets in A. O. U. W. hall, Backus block, Tuesday afternoons. Mrs. ANNA B. GIFFORD, Com. Miss MYRTLE GIFFORD, R. K.

I. M. B. A.—Smethport Branch 32, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in A. O. U. W. hall, Backus block, at 7:30 p. m. M. JAMES LYNCH, Pres't. JAMES CLARE, Rec. Sec'y.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Saturday afternoon at 3 p. m., in the M. E. Chapel. Mrs. M. L. FORSYTHE, Pres't. Mrs. M. E. RICHMOND, Sec'y.

P. H. C.—Smethport Branch, No. 36, meets on first and third Wednesday evenings of each month in Backus Hall. JONATHAN COLEHOUSE, Pres. Mrs. ADDIE E. STULL, Secy.

Churches.

Episcopal—I. T. WALKER, D. D., Class meeting, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Preaching at 10:30 a. m., Sunday School at 11:45 a. m. Junior League at 4 p. m. Juvenile League at 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Young converts' meeting Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

M. E.—REV. T. R. TAYLOR, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School directly after morning service. Class meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 o'clock. Young People's prayer meeting at 7:00 o'clock p. m. Saturday evening. Covenant meeting every Saturday before the first Sunday in each month at 2 o'clock p. m., and the Lord's Supper on the first Sunday of every second month. All are invited.

Presbyterian—J. HERON MCCANDLESS, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning service alternates, excepting first Sunday in each month. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Seats free. All welcome.

Universalist Church—East Smethport. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Preaching on the first Sunday in each month at 7:30 p. m. Rev. HERON MCCANDLESS, Rector.

Roman Catholic Church—Rev. Michael [illegible], pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Services at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Services on Christmas Sunday at Smethport and Clarke.

Services at King's Corners school house, Smethport, every Sunday. Sunday School at 1:30 p. m. Preaching at 2:30 p. m. by Rev. [illegible] Taylor.

Christian—Rev. W. BURROWS, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 11:45 a. m. Class meeting, Sunday morning at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 2:30 p. m. and after evening preaching. Prayer Meeting, Saturday 1:30 p. m. All are invited.

Methodist Church—J. M. Leach, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Gospel Service Wednesday evening at 7:30. All are invited.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

H. B. Stone,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office: Pomeroy Building, Bradford, Pa.

JOHN FOSMIRE.

TOM D. HAMLIN.

Hamlin & Fosmire,

REAL ESTATE AND LAND OFFICE, Smethport, Pa. Have all the lands of Hamlin & Fosmire (formerly Keating & Co.) situated in the counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Crawford.

Sheridan Gorton,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and District Attorney of McKean County. Office in the Court House, Smethport, Pa.

Bouton & Gallup,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. All legal business promptly and carefully attended to. Office over Hamlin's Bank, Smethport, Pa.

E. L. Keenan,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office—opposite Residence, Main Street, Smethport, Pa. Legal business attended to promptly.

M. H. Ryles,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. No. 1 Main street, Smith Building. Bradford, Pa.

C. E. Judd,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Over 12 Main street, Bradford, Pa. Dec. 30, 1896.

E. R. Mayo & Son,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office in Old Pomeroy Building, over the Post Office, Smethport, Pa. Are connected with long distance telephone.

P. H. Cotter,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Elbird, Pa. Will attend to all business entrusted to [illegible]

C. M. HICOK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COUDERSPORT, PA.

Office: N. E. cor. Main & Third Sts., in Main & Ormsbee Building.

R. E. CRAFTER. E. E. SHAFFER.

Shaffer & Shaffer,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, KANE, PENNA.

Office in Schoonover Block.

Edmund L. Ryon,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Office in Keller Block, KANE, PENN'A.

E. R. SHERMAN,

PENSION ATTORNEY. Claims prosecuted under both old and new laws. Special attention given to claims under Act of June 27, 1890. Address KENDALL CORNER, McKean Co., Pa.

Horses and Pianos.

We once saw a horse sold for ninety-five cents. He was just as high and just as long as any horse. This may not be an elegant comparison, but it applies. A low priced article is not a cheap article. A cheap article is not always low priced. A low priced piano is a questionable piano. A questionable piano is a bad piano. Hence buy the best—

BUY A CHICKERING. . . . . .

It will cost you some money—all good pianos do. The difference is not so great, but the quality is beyond comparison. We exhibit all styles of Chickerings.

E. L. SMITH & CO.

Masonic Temple. Olean, N. Y.

Spring Fever.

The best cure is bottle of

Red Clover or Golden Star Pure Rye,

a powerful stimulant for the weak and just the thing for the sick room.

A Full and Complete Line of the Purest Goods in the Market.

EXTRA 6, the finest EXPORT Beer ever offered. If you go to war don't forget to take a bottle of courage with you.

FAMILY TRADE SOLICITED. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

Louis Marck, 132 Main, st., Bradford, Pa.

Nunundah Steam Laundry.

First-Class Work. Up-to-Date Prices.

I am prepared, having employed a practical laundryman, to do everything in my line. Family washing a specialty.

Laundry called for Mondays and Wednesdays and delivered when ordered. WORK GUARANTEED.

NEW NECKBANDS AND ALL NECESSARY REPAIRS ON LAUNDRY FREE.

Backus Block, SMETHPORT, PA. **T. H. Purtle,** Manager and Proprietor.

Physicians.

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office in E. B. McCoy's drug store, Main street, Smethport Pa.

Dr. Burg Chadwick,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office next door to the Palace Pharmacy. Office hours 10:30 A. M., 1 to 3; 6 to 8 P. M.

John Clark, M. D. C. M.

Office and Residence in Reilly Block, Smethport, Pa. Office Hours, 9 to 10 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

J. C. Brown,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Gallup Building, Main street. Residence in T. D. Nash house, Smethport, Pa.

G. E. Benninghoff,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, 21 Main St., Bradford, Pa. Special attention given to surgery and surgical diseases of women. Office hours from 1:30 to 3:30 and 7 to 8 p. m.

D. E. B. BAKER,

DENTIST.

Teeth extracted without pain. All kinds of dental work done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. Office over McCoy's Drug Store.

Hotels.

Grand Central Hotel,

JAMES MCGUIRE, PROP'R.

Main Street, Smethport, Pa.,

This hotel has recently been renovated and refurnished. The table and bar constantly supplied with the best the market affords. First-class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

Chautauqua House

Main street, Smethport, Pa., Daniel Bacon, Proprietor.

This House has recently been greatly improved in all its appointments, making it one of the most convenient hotels in the county. Good beds and attentive clerks. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the season. A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

THE FLEMING HOTEL,

TWO DOORS NORTH OF BANK,

KANE - - PA.

This Hotel has been recently built and is now furnished throughout in the latest style. First-class accommodations for the traveling public. JOHN FLEMING, Proprietor.

HOTEL IMPERIAL,

GEO. P. BABCOCK, PROP.

UNION ST., OPPOSITE PARK, OLEAN, N. Y.

Having taken possession of the above Hotel I am prepared to entertain my old friends, and new ones as well, in the proper manner. Come and see me.

SARTWELL HOUSE,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA

Having recently purchased the above Hotel, and made extensive improvements, I am prepared to cater to the traveling public. C. S. KING, PROPRIETOR.

HOTEL VANBUREN,

COUDERSPORT, PA.

WM. M. VANBUREN, Proprietor.

First-class accommodations. Free Buss to and from all trains.

FARLEY CAFE,

HARVEY & ENGLISH, PROP'S.

UNION ST., OLEAN, N. Y.

Having purchased this cafe, we have refitted and refurnished it throughout and are now prepared to cater to the wants of the public in an up-to-date manner. The finest wines, liquors and cigars always in stock.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,

ROBERT GRAVES, PROP'R,

RATES, $1.50 PER DAY. OLEAN, N. Y.

OPPOSITE W. N. Y. & P. DEPOT.

Thoroughly remodeled and refurnished throughout. Bar supplied with finest Wines and Liquors. Pleasant Ladies Parlors.

GRAND CENTRAL RESTAURANT

MONT SHOEMAKER, PROP'R.

Grand Central Block, Olean, N. Y.

Open day and night. Ladies' dining parlor. Lunch, lunch for all trains. Our specialty—Fine dinners.

FOSTER HOUSE,

W. L. FOSTER, Prop.

Lewis Run, Penna.

New house, new furniture. First-class in every respect. Particular attention paid to the traveling public. Good sample rooms for commercial men.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

W. V. PROVIN, Prop'r.

125 Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

Refitted, repainted and refurnished throughout. The COMMERCIAL is complete in all its arrangements, and prepared to cater to the wants of the general public. Give me a call.

HOTEL IMPERIAL,

J. L. ANDREWS, Propr.,

73 and 77 MAIN ST. BRADFORD, PA.

First-class in every respect. Bar is supplied with the best wines and liquors. European plan.

BAYER HOUSE,

CLERMONT, PENNA.

This house has just been rebuilt and refurnished. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords and the accomodations are all that can be desired. The bar is supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars

BOYD & SMITH, Proprietors.

CHADWICK HOUSE,

G. H. SQUIRES, Proprietor.

Larabee, Penn'a.

First-class in every respect. Well supplied Bar. Reasonable Rates.

BARBER SHOP,

Alfred Sturdevint.

Next door to Gallup's Store, Main St.

Shaving Hair and Dressing

In the latest style of art.

None but first-class workmen employed.

Alfred Sturdevint, Surgeon Chiropodist. Corns removed in a few minutes without pain or soreness. Also treatment for Bunions and ingrowing nails.

BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

W. C. ROCKWELL,

"THE FLORIST,"

BRADFORD, PA.

Cut Flowers for Weddings, Parties and Funerals.

TELEPHONE 350

Re-Opened.

EXCELSIOR MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS.

Is now ready for business and prepared to fill all orders for Marble and Granite work. Cemetery fencing, Etc., Etc.

Works Cor. Franklin & Water Sts., Smethport, Pa.

P. O.—LARABEE, PA.

Robes and Blankets.

This is the season of Robes and blankets and I have the best that can be found.

Harness.

Light and heavy manufactured here. Cleaning and repairing neatly an promptly done.

Full Stock

of Whips, Trunks, Traveling Bags, etc. Stock Food and Hoof Dressing.

Chas. Lemmler,

Smethport, Pa.

Roonby's is the Place

to buy a nice, sweet piece of

Fresh, Salt or Smoked

MEAT

whether it be a full quarter or a small steak. And for

Fruit and Vegetables

I am always head quarters.

J. F. ROONEY, Smethport, Pa.

WOMAN, LOVELY WOMAN.

She spoke so softly that the throng
About them never could have guessed
The meaning of the whispered words
Which she aside to him addressed.

She smiled so sweetly when she spoke,
None might imagine her intent,
Or dream that anger tipped the shaft,
So graciously, indeed, 'twas sent.

She looked so saintly none could know
How deeply was her spirit wrought;
The tenderness within her eyes
No index was to what she thought.

And none, save he, of those who there
Observed her as she calmly sat,
Had inkling that her fair lips hissed:
"You chump, that the last hills my hat!"

THE OTHER GIRL.

On my arrival at the station, Lady Mannington, Molly and the French maid had collected their chattels and stood round the immense heap in attitudes denoting various degrees of impatience. I apologized.

"It is of no consequence," said Lady Mannington, in a tone signifying it was of the greatest. Molly shook her head at me and smiled. "I looked at the two ladies and the French maid and then I looked at the miniature conveyance.

"The brougham is only seated for two," I hinted.

"Celeste can walk," said Lady Mannington.

"I should prefer to walk, mamma," said Molly, with an air of much good nature.

"Perhaps that will be best," Lady Mannington conceded reluctantly.

"I am sure of it," I indorsed heartily.

"If only your aunt had sent the omnibus"—Lady Mannington began aggrievedly.

"It was most careless of her," I admitted instantly. I caught Molly's eye. She has a curious way of smiling at nothing.

So Molly and I started to walk over the crisp snow. Just outside the station I helped her over the stile. "We may as well take the short cut," I observed; it is not so very much longer, and I have to say so much to you."

"What about?" asked Molly.

I hesitated. "It is about a friend of mine," I replied at length.

"Oh!"

"He is in the deuce of a mess," I began, confidentially. "I want your help."

"What can I do?" asked Molly, opening her eyes.

"You can advise me," I replied, taking courage. "A woman's wit"—

Molly was pleased. Go on, Mr. Trevor."

"I fear you will think my friend particularly foolish," I said sorrowfully.

"Very likely," replied Molly, indifferently.

"I assure you he has many good points. But it happened a girl wanted to marry him."

"What!" exclaimed Molly.

"I can't think what she saw in him," I replied, uncomfortably.

"She could not have been quite nice," said Molly, decisively.

I stopped to test the strength of the ice over the pool.

"I have seen her look quite nice," I remarked, thoughtfully.

"You know her?" asked Molly, quickly.

"Oh, yes. It wasn't really the girl who wanted to marry my friend; it was her mother. I mean the mother wanted the girl to marry my friend. I hope I make myself clear."

"I don't think that improves matters," retorted Molly.

"My friend was in love with another girl—a really nice girl. In fact, a quite splendid girl. One of the very best," I said, kindling.

"You know that girl, too?" asked Molly, a little coldly.

"Yes—no."

"Well?"

"My friend was staying at a country house, and so were both the girl and her mother, and she—"

"Who?" asked Molly.

"The girl whose mother wanted her to marry him. I do hope I am clear. She got him into a quiet corner, and somehow or other my friend found out she had held of his hand. I—I don't know how it happened. It just occurred."

"How clever of your friend to find it out," said Molly, sarcastically.

I went on hastily. "And then he saw her head coming nearer and nearer his shoulder, and he didn't know what to do."

"I wonder," said Molly, "he did not call for help."

"You see," I went on, "he was afraid she would propose, or—or—the mother might come. He guessed the mother was pretty near. Then he thought of the other girl, and he got into a dreadful panic. In fact, he lost his head."

"It could not have been a great loss," observed Molly disdainfully.

"No-o. But it was the only one he had, and he was accustomed to it. He didn't know what to do. So he said he was already engaged."

"Did he say 'already?'"

"Yes." It was a cold day, but I mopped my brow with my handkerchief.

Molly uttered a peal of silvery laughter. "I am really almost sorry for that girl, but it served him right."

"The girl didn't [illegible] a hair. She simply straightened herself up and asked to whom he was engaged."

"Well?"

"He blurted out the name of the other girl. He couldn't think of any other name."

"To whom, of course, he is not engaged?"

"No. And I don't suppose she would have him. She is far, far too good for him."

"Is that your whole story?"

"Very nearly. The girl went away and told her mother, who came up gushingly and congratulated him. She is a true sportswoman. Afterward she went about telling everybody of the engagement, and my friend has had to receive congratulations ever since."

"How awkward!" said Molly meditatively. "Has the other girl heard of it?"

"Not yet. This all happened yesterday."

"Yesterday!"

I nodded. "And the worst is the other girl is expected to arrive at the Towers almost immediately."

"Dear me," said Molly. "And your friend is at the Towers now?"

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"I want your advice."

SAYINGS OF HEROES.

PHRASES THAT HAVE BECOME PART OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

Utterances of Barry, Decatur, Lawrence and Hull—Farragut's and Craven's Famous Words—Tatnall's "Blood is Thicker Than Water."

During the 122 years of the existence of the nation the Commodores, Captains and other officers of the navy have made a magnificent contribution of patriotic phrases to literature. As the terse embodiment of popular sentiment in trying situations and emergencies, they are not surpassed by expressions of a like character in any language.

The sea fighters started in this line at the very beginning of the Revolution, in fact, before that tremendous struggle with the mother country was begun. Capt. Whipple of Providence, R. I., for instance, when notified in 1775 by Sir James Wallace of the British frigate Rose that he would be strung up at the yardarm for having burned his Majesty's ship Gaspee, sent the laconic reply to Sir James:

"Always catch a man before you hang him."

The Hon-hearted Whipple, who, in the preceding war with France in his privateer Gamecock captured in a single year twenty-three French prizes, voiced in that defiant answer the sentiments of all the rebels in the colonies that catching them was an essential preliminary to the hanging business.

"I have not yet begun to fight," was one of Paul Jones's famous replies to a British Captain with whom he had been fiercely engaged for over an hour and who desired to know if he had surrendered. It was not Paul Jones who surrendered when the battle came to an end. That was the celebrated engagement between the Serapis and the Bonhomme Richard. The Captain of the Serapis having been knighted for his gallantry on that occasion by George III., Paul Jones, when he heard of the promotion, characteristically remarked:

"Never mind; if I meet him again I'll make a lord of him."

The first Commodore of the young American navy was Capt. John Barry. In the spring of 1781 he was hailed by a British ship on his way from Havana. To the inquiry as to his identity, he replied:

"The United States ship Alliance, Saucy Jack Barry, half Irishman, half Yankee. Who are you?"

"Not the value nor the command of the whole British fleet could tempt me from the American cause," was the reply of Barry to Lord Howe, in 1776, when the latter offered him 15,000 guineas and a commission in the English navy to join the royal cause. Equally patriotic was the reply of the captive American sailor, Nathan Coffin, when asked to enter the King's service: "Hang me, if you will, to the yard arm, but do not ask me to become a traitor to my country."

Stephen Decatur was one of the bravest men that ever walked the quarter deck. His famous toast at a public dinner at Norfolk, Va., in 1816, "Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right, but our country, right or wrong," would, if he had never said or done anything else, have won him a place in the memory of his countrymen. The destruction by him of the frigate Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli was declared by Lord Nelson to be "the most bold and daring act of the age."

Decatur was as generous as he was brave. "I cannot," said he to Capt. Carden of the Macedonian, as the latter offered to surrender his sword, "take the sword of a man who has so bravely defended his ship, but I'll thank you for that hat."

This was in the 1812 war, and the reference to the hat was a reminder of a bet between the two officers, made previous to the breaking out of hostilities, in regard to the fighting powers of their ships. At the first fire the Macedonian lost her mizzenmast. Hearing a sailor remark to one of his mates that "they had made a brig of her," Decatur added:

"Take good aim, my lads, at the mainmast, and we'll make a sloop of her."

"Don't give up the ship," the dying words of Lawrence, the heroic commander of the Chesapeake, are among the noblest ever uttered. The gallant Perry flew that signal at his masthead in the memorable battle of Lake Erie, at the glorious close of which he had the inspiration to pen that famous despatch, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." It was written on the stiff hat in lieu of a table, on the half of an old letter, and the additional information in it gave the size and number of the enemy, namely, "two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop."

When the Constitution, under the command of Commodore Hull, engaged the French frigate Guerriere, a dramatic scene was witnessed on the deck of old Ironsides. As the Frenchman's guns began to thunder out, Lieut. Morris, second in command, asked Hull if he should give the order to fire.

"Not yet," replied Hull.

Nearer and nearer came the two ships. Again Morris asked for the order, and again came the answer, "Not yet." A few moments later, high above the roar of the guns, as the Constitution completely covered her enemy, Hull's voice rang out: "Now, boys, pour it in to them."

The Guerriere was literally torn to pieces, "the blood of the killed running out of her scuppers," says a naval historian.

The answer of Commodore Stockton to the Mexican Governor of California when we took possession of that country is worth recalling.

"If you march upon the town (Los Angeles)," threatened the Governor, "you will find it the grave of your men."

"Tell the Governor," said Stockton, "to have the bells ready to toll at 8 o'clock in the morning. I shall be there at that time."

Commodore Tatnall's "blood is thicker than water" won grateful recognition in England in 1859. Seeing the British Admiral, Sir James Hope, in a tight place under the fire of Chinese forts, Tatnall gallantly went to his rescue. In so doing he was guilty of a breach of neutrality, but his answer, "Blood is thicker than water," had the effect of condoning his offence. Farragut's "Damn the torpedoes!" in Mobile Bay, and Craven's "After you, pilot," when his ship was sinking in that same bay by a torpedo, are two sayings of heroes of the fate that will last with those of milder ward.

Sir Henry Irving's Income.

Sir Henry Irving's income has for the past ten years exceeded £15,000 per annum. At one time, as he proudly confesses, he was continually solving the problem of how to live on £1 a week.

Queen Victoria's Birth.

[illegible] Queen Victoria [illegible] Kensington palace [illegible] 24th of May, 1819. [illegible] Duke of Kent [illegible] Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg [illegible] Leopold I. [illegible] Belgium. [illegible] Duke of Kent [illegible] fourth son of George III. [illegible] Duke of Clarence [illegible] William IV. [illegible] Princess Victoria [illegible] Queen Victoria.

MISTAKEN.

Mr. Mopsleigh was an aspiring man. His motto was "Upward and onward." And, to a certain extent, he had lived up to it; for, beginning life with no greater capital than a ragged coat, a shoe-block and box of blacking, he had succeeded in amassing a fortune of something over a hundred thousand dollars. He had never married, because he had been too busy in his younger days, and now that his means would admit of such a luxury, his hopes and aspirations were all centered in his only nephew, a fine young fellow, just one-and-twenty years of age.

"You're all I have in the world, Dick," said he. "And you shall be my heir, if you only marry to please me."

But Mammon and Cupid are almost invariably ranged in opposition to one another in this world—and in full view of the unparalleled idiocy of such a proceeding, Dick Avenel fell in love with a pretty girl who hadn't a penny to bless herself with, and one day he sought his Uncle Mopsleigh.

"Uncle," said Dick, "I'm in love."

"The deuce you are," said the old gentleman.

"With the sweetest girl in the world!" averred Dick.

"And who, pray, may she be?" demanded Mr. Mopsleigh.

"Her name is Clara Cleveland. She's nursery governess in Mrs. Van Vorst's family."

"Then," said Uncle Mopsleigh, "you'd better get out of love with her as quick as you can. I want no beggarly governesses in my family! Besides, I've already picked out a wife for you!"

"Eh!" said Dick.

"Miss Clementina Etherege, the heiress! Just come to visit her aunt, Mrs. Major Doddington. Worth a quarter of a million in her own right! And they tell me she is as pretty as a pink! That's the sort of wife for you, my boy."

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Mr. Avenel, with dignity. "Were she as rich as Crœsus, and beautiful as Venus, she would be perfectly indifferent to me!"

"Don't be an ass!" said Mr. Mopsleigh.

"Come with me at once, and call on Mrs. Major Doddington. See for yourself."

"Of course I will do as you please about this," said Dick, mentally steeling himself for a stiff combat. And, inwardly more determined than ever, he got his hat and accompanied the old gentleman.

Mrs. Major Doddington lived in a pretty Mansard-roofed villa just out of town. There was a fountain in front of the veranda, and a perspective view of blue-silk furnished drawing-rooms through the open French casements.

"Mrs. Major Doddington is not at home," said the little maid in a white apron and pink-ribboned cap, who came to the door. "Would the gentlemen walk in and see Miss Etherege?"

But, Mr. Mopsleigh declined this. He didn't quite like to face the heiress without the advantage of Mrs. Doddington's presence. He handed out his card, on which he hurriedly penciled beneath his own name, that of his nephew, and said that he would "call again."

But as they passed the corner of the house, themselves hidden by a miniature thicket of rhododendrons, they had an excellent view of one of the blue silk rooms, where a slender, pretty young lady, also in blue, sat writing at a desk—a young lady with long eyelashes, an oval face and a rose twisted in the coils of her blue-black hair.

"That's she, sir!" said Mr. Mopsleigh, grasping his nephew's arm, and gesticulating toward the unconscious note writer with the forefinger of his disengaged hand. "That's the heiress! Look at her! Isn't she a beauty?"

"She is, indeed, sir," said Dick, who stood transfixed in the middle of the rhododendrons. "But are you sure—"

"Of course I'm sure," brusquely interrupted Mr. Mopsleigh. "Who else can it be? Dick, look here! You shall marry that girl!"

"I will, sir!" averred Dick, with equal sincerity.

Mr. Mopsleigh's face brightened up.

"You're a trump, Dick," said he. "I knew you'd come back to your senses after a little. Marry her; Dick, and I'll settle my whole fortune on you."

"All right, sir," said Dick.

Hardly had the footsteps of the departing guests died away on the lawn than another young lady came in from an adjoining room, and bent her pretty head over the fair letter-writer.

"Are you almost through, Clara?"

"Quite through now, dear."

"Well, then, Clara, look here!"

And Miss Etherege—the real Miss Etherege—sat herself down with a resolute air.

"I've made up my mind to one thing, Clara," said she. "You shan't be a governess any longer. You shall live with me. You shall be my companion and I'll pay you twice as much—"

"But Clementina—"

"Say yes! Darling, do say yes!"

And when Richard Avenel called that evening, in obedience to a little pencil-note from Clara, he found that she had decided to change her situation.

"So you are the heiress?" said Dick, bluntly, when Clara introduced him to "Miss Etherege."

"Exactly," said Clementina. "And you are the nephew of the rich Mr. Mopsleigh, I suppose?"

Dick nodded. "Yes," said he. "And my uncle wants me to marry you."

"Much obliged to him, I'm sure," said Miss Etherege, laughing.

"And I am determined to marry Clara Cleveland, and no one else," added Dick.

"I admire your taste," said Miss Etherege.

And Dick went on and told the whole story of how they had called there that morning, and how his uncle had mistaken Miss Etherege's visitor for Miss Etherege herself.

"He told me to marry you," said Dick, taking both Clara's fluttering little hands in his, "and I mean to!"

Now it so chanced that Mr. Mopsleigh was telegraphed to come to Chicago the next morning, to be occupied there for an indefinite length of time, but he left a message that Dick must not forget to prosecute his suit.

"No, I won't," said Dick, smiling to himself.

Mr. Mopsleigh had not been gone two weeks when Dick wrote to him.

"You will be glad to learn, uncle," said he, "that I am engaged to the lady you pointed out as my future bride. We are to be married at once."

In answer to which Mr. Mopsleigh sent on his blessing by telegraph. And in less than a month he found himself enabled to hurry back to New York. And with him he brought a superb set of diamonds for his new niece.

The first place to which he hastened was the residence of Mrs. Major Doddington, where, he had understood, the young couple were making a temporary sojourn after their trip. Mrs. Doddington received them beamingly.

"So kind of you," said she. "Walk this way. The turtle-doves are in the morning-room."

Mr. Mopsleigh wrung his nephew's hand, and kissed the blushing bride affectionately.

"Here's my wedding gift," said he, hanging the diamond necklace around Clara's neck, and laying the ring and brooch on the table. "Welcome, my love, into the Mopsleigh family!"

Just then a tall, blue-eyed girl entered, and Mrs. Doddington made haste to introduce her to the elderly visitor.

"Mr. Mopsleigh, my niece, Miss Etherege."

"Miss—Etherege!" bawled the old gentleman, wheeling around toward the bride. "Then who is this?"

"Formerly Clara Cleveland, at your service," said Dick, bowing low."

"Not the governess!" yelled Mr. Mopsleigh.

"Yes, the governess," said Dick. "She was here on a visit to Miss Etherege that day you saw her. You told me to marry her, and I said I would. And I have obeyed you!"

"Don't be angry, sir," cooed Miss Etherege. "Clara is the sweetest girl in all the world."

"Forgive us, sir," pleaded Clara, in the prettiest of supplicating attitudes, with her soft eyes brimming over with tears.

"Well," said Mr. Mopsleigh, after a momentary pause, "I suppose I shall have to! Kiss me again, my dear. You are pretty! And Dick—"

"Yes, sir."

"I'll have the blue and silver rooms fitted up for you at once. For, of course, you'll come and live with me?"

And so the old gentleman acquiesced, as philosophically as he might, in the irresistible tide of circumstance, and Dick and Clara were happy.

"And, after all," says Dick, "I did obey my uncle."

Magnets to Lift Wrecks.

One of the most amazing developments in modern electric science is the proposal made to the British Government to raise, by means of magnetic force the sunken ironclad Victoria, now lying at the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea in 450 feet of water. And if the Victoria, why not the Maine?

Every one familiar with naval matters will recall the story of the wreck of the Victoria. Admiral Sir George Tryon, who loved nothing so much as original ideas in manœuvring, had one favorite evolution of which he never tired. This simply consisted in making the giant boats perform the "right about-face" after the manner of infantry privates on parade. And it was during one of these evolutions that the Victoria, being struck by the Camperdown, was literally hammered to pieces, and sank in a few minutes, carrying down with her 350 men, including Sir George himself.

All attempts to raise the Victoria by means of hydraulic pressure have completely failed. The boat has been too far under water for divers to reach her.

The method now under consideration by the Admiralty is as follows:

Above the spot where the Victoria is known to be will be moored a fleet of wrecking pontoons. Monster magnets, shaped in the form of a horseshoe, will be let down from the sides of the pontoons and sunk until the attraction of the steel sides of the Victoria will draw them to the ship, to be attached in a strong embrace by the mysterious force that every boy has seen exerted on a small scale.

On the estimate made by the inventors of the scheme it is believed that the lifting capacity of each magnet will be not less than 100 tons, and as the weight of the wreck is at least 7,000 tons, it is estimated that upward of 70 magnets will be required.

Only when the magnets have been fixed can the work of raising the wreck be begun. Each pontoon will be furnished with hydraulic rams and dynamo machines. Each lifting cable will be attached to the lifting pontoon by means of a sheave on the head of a hydraulic lifting ram having a stroke of twelve feet, which would give an effective lift of twenty-four feet. The hydraulic cylinders will be connected with each other, a balancing accumulator regulating the amount of pressure.

By this means it is proposed to raise the vessel twenty-four feet at a time, until she can be towed into shallower water and then beached.

On a small scale a test of the efficacy of raising boats by this particular method has already been made. Into a depth of water that represented comparatively with the size of the model boat, the depth of the Mediterranean, were lowered a number of magnets of relative power. The experiment was entirely successful.

There is little doubt that the experiment will be tried. The Victoria cost $8,000,000. The small hole in her sides can readily be repaired. The cost of raising the ship will not exceed $500,000 and if the test proves successful the British Government in particular, and science generally, will be the gainers.

A Well-to-Do Lady.

From the time that she was crowned, Queen Victoria has been in receipt of an income from the Government amounting to about $3,000,000 a year. From this she pays all the expenses and salaries of her household, charities, pensions, and other charges imposed upon the sovereign, be they more or less. She has $300,000 per annum for pocket money, of which no account is ever asked. The salaries of her household amount to about $600,000 and the other expenses to about $750,000 per year; $60,000 is given her for "bounties and alms," and $95,000 for annuities and pensions. In addition to this, the other members of the royal family receive annuities amounting to $865,000.

From the ducky of Lancaster the Queen receives about $450,000 a year, which she has no need to touch at all, and probably invests in bulk as fast as it comes to her. This income of itself, since she has been upon the throne, with interest, would aggregate $40,000,000.

Royal Family of Boxers.

Boxing is a favorite sport of the Danish royal family. Prince Valdemar being the best boxer among them. When he challenged the late Emperor Alexander III. of Russia, however, he met more than his match, King George of Greece is also skilled with the gloves. The present Emperor of Russia, on his travels around the world, used to have a bout with Prince George of Greece every morning on the bridge of the steamer.

TRUTHFUL BURGLAR.

I had an experience with a burglar night before last. My family are all away, and I have been living alone in the house, a detached villa in New Jersey, for upward of a month. Several burglaries have occurred in the vicinity.

Night before last I was awakened about 4 o'clock by a noise made by a clicking door, and opening my eyes, I saw a smooth-faced, determined-looking man at the bedside. I did not cry out nor hide under the bed clothes nor do any of the conventional things that one does when a burglar comes to him.

I looked at him calmly for a moment, and then I said, "How do?"

An expression of surprise passed over his intelligent features, but he said mechanically, "Pretty well, thank you. And you?"

"Oh, I'm as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Are you the burglar who has been doing this village?"

"I am," said he, drawing up a chair and sitting down.

"Why don't you deny it?" I asked. I wasn't afraid. He amused me, this nonchalant burglar.

Well, because I'm not ashamed of my profession for one reason, and mainly because I was brought up by my father to tell the truth."

"You tell the truth and yet you are a burglar. How can you reconcile those facts?"

"They are not irreconcilable," said he taking a corn cob pipe out of his pocket and filling it. "I am a burglar and my father was one before me but he was a perfectly honorable man. He never lied and I never lie. I steal because that is my profession, but I make it a rule to tell the truth upon all occasions. Why, if the success of my venture to-night depended upon my lying to you, I'd immediately leave this place as innocent of plunder as when I came in. Where's the silver?"

"Top drawer of the sideboard." There was a magnetism, a humor-ousness, about the man that captivated me.

"Are you armed?" asked he, as he puffed at his pipe.

"If I had been I'd have winged you before this," said I, laughing.

"I believe you and I honor you for being perfectly frank with me."

"Why, as to that I'm nice to a burglar in frankness by a thief."

"That will make my task so much the easier. After I've finished this pipe I want you to give me your word that you'll lie still until I've taken all I want."

I admired the man's nerve and said "For the time being I consider you my guest, and, Spanish fashion, my house is at your disposal."

"Don't put it on that basis, or I will leave at once. This is no time for aping the Spanish."

"You are right. But I tell you candidly that I would far rather have found out that you were a plain thief than a bur

...EVERY FRIDAY.
...six months, ...
...and N. Y. Weekly Tribune, one ...
...and Philadelphia Weekly Press, ...
...known to application. ...RATES. ...published at the rate ...per month, per year; ...Our ever ...and ...Rates will be ...
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Handsome Patterns in Madras, Flannel and Silk Stripes.

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We bought them at half price and will give our customers the benefit.

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Come in. Get Prices. It will Pay You.

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Smethport, Pa.

The Season for Views

is now here. Have this work done when the foliage is prettiest. That time is now.

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The Latest Improved Graphophone

is here. Come in the studio and hear it. If you want one I have the agency.

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"SHOES."

We will send to any responsible person SHOES to select from. We have everything in

Fine Shoes

in styles and quality that cannot be purchased in any small town. We make a specialty of FINE SHOES; every width and size.

BURT & PACKARD'S Korrect Shape Shoes for Men. We refer you to our many customers in Smethport.

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The American Gentleman Cigar.

Don't take the "just as good" kind, but insist on the genuine article. No artificial flavoring. Nothing used in its manufacture but "pure quill" stock. For sale everywhere.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second-class mail matter.

SMETHPORT, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1898.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—Cut and burn up the weeds.

—Farmers, destroy the Canada thistles on your land.

—An enjoyable time is promised at the band picnic on July 26.

—Your attention is called to the weekly change in J. Colegrove's adv.

—McCoy's Drug Store is headquarters for fly destroyers. Read the adv.

—The Bradford base ball team of the Iron and Oil League disbanded last Monday.

—John Lindholm has purchased the residence of Charles Anderson on Water street.

—Of course you will desire to take your best girl to the band picnic at Port Allegany on the 28th inst.

—J. J. Roberts of Ceres attended a meeting of the Republican State Committee in Philadelphia this week.

—Every business man in the country is busy these days in licking Spain. That is by proxy—licking stamps.

—Prof. C. B. Kelly, formerly of Port Allegany, later of Harrisburg, now orders his MINER sent to Canton, Pa.

—At St. Luke's church on next Sunday the Rev. Allen C. Prescott will officiate. Services at 8 and 10:30 a. m. and at 8 p. m.

—List of letters remaining in post office at Smethport for the week ending July 16: Katy Cummings, James H. Drummond.

—The MINER is under obligations to Secretary of Internal Affairs James W. Latta for a copy of Land Office Boundary Lines Part 1st.

—T. F. Maills of Bradford has so far recovered from his late injuries as to be able to resume his duties at his desk in the office.

—The fall term of the Mansfield, Pa., Normal School opens on August 30. See advertisement of this excellent school in another column.

—Mrs. Henry Wright, who is under the treatment of Dr. Messer, of Maine, has returned home soon, having been absent about two months.

—The cry that invariably greets the home base ball team when they enter the ground is: "Where is the rest of the Smethport base ball team?"

—There was quite a large delegation of Mt. Jewett fair damsels in town Wednesday and there is no question but what they are great base ball enthusiasts.

—On Wednesday Mrs. Lulu Metzgar, through Sheridan Gorton, purchased of Mrs. J. G. Eaton the lot near the Swedish Free Christian church on King street.

—The Smethport Gas Co.'s well No. 2 at the head of Irish Hollow was drilled in Thursday, and it is reported fully as good as No. 1. Another well will be drilled soon.

—Marriage licenses have been taken out by Gus Johnson and Miss Emma Jacobson of Bradford and Morton P. Howard and Miss Mary E. Fuller of Custer City.

—The Rebekahs extend a cordial invitation to the people of Smethport and vicinity to attend an ice cream festival, August 2, at the residence of W. P. Smith at Farmers Valley.

—The Smethport young men entertained their young lady friend at the opera house last night. A Bradford orchestra furnished the musical power. A most enjoyable time was the result.

—The entertainment given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church on last Friday evening was a success in every way. The net proceeds were $30.

—Mr. Ed. Hall, of Bradford, has been appointed by the Governor a notary public for McKean county. Mr. Hall is a young man of excellent character and ability and will make a good notary.

—Mr. Frank

THE USURPER.

My wife declares she will never get over it. Also that it all comes of man's original sin, as exemplified in wasting good money on useless rubbish, by which she refers to my taste for curios and my happy knack of picking up good bargains. My wife will get over it, and I wouldn't have missed the experience for a thousand pounds.

I met them first in Mighow's auction-room. I have a habit of wandering into Mighow's saleroom every Thursday afternoon. They were leaning promiscuously against the side wall with a group of auctioneers' brokers and prospectus-hidden surrounding them, and as I pressed my way into the group I overheard some remarks. "Nasty sort of looks to meet in the dark, Bill," greeted a heavy-looking individual in a check suit and nondescript clothes in a little shabby, perky man with a shifty pair of eyes.

"Oh, he ain't no clawse, he ain't," replied the other; "the fat chap's the biggest scug—he's a bloomin' king."

It was his majesty who caught my eye first. He reposed in a gorgeous case richly decorated with hieroglyphs and symbols, and was protected from the outer air by a glass cover let into the coffin.

Round his neck was a label suspended by a chain, which certified that he was Ptolemy I., some time King of Egypt and a mighty conqueror; certified to be genuine by Professor Scandrover and several other eminent Egyptologists.

The neighbor was quite a different individual. Encased in a plain wooden coffin, without glass or inscription, stood a lean, upright figure, whose long arms with clinched fists hung by his side. His withered body was without bandages, and stripped to the core shiny, dark black hair hung over his forehead opposite, and the keen hooked nose stood out over his firm, thin lips like the sweeping curve of a battleax. The eye pockets were wide open and staring.

There was no label. I looked in some surprise from this weird figure to the fat Pharaoh. Just then the auctioneer pulled out "Lot 139," and Pharaoh was removed to the rostrum.

The auctioneer began.

He told us a lot of things about the Ptolemies—things I am quite certain no historian had ever heard before. Then he opened the bidding at £5. Nobody responded.

He grew pathetic. "Not one fiver for your old Pharaoh," he moaned.

There was a pause; then he added as an afterthought, "We throw in the Ptolemies, you know, with the royalty."

The bidding was resumed at £1. I was the bidder. One or two brokers tried to bid things up a bit, but with very little success. Enthusiasm was as dead as the mummies, and eventually I became the possessor of Pharaoh and the Ptolemies at the ridiculous sum of £3 10s. I admit I was delighted.

Two minutes later I was safely in a four-wheeler with my weird purchases on the roof. "You will be particularly careful," I remarked to the driver as I got in, "of the gilded case."

We reached Gloucestria Villa, however, without any actual damage. My wife met me in the hall.

"What, do you my purchase she nearly fainted. Then she remarked that bringing dead bodies into the house would draw down a judgment upon us. I said I trusted not, and introduced her to Pharaoh.

"Poor thing," she said, "he looks frightened."

I was surprised at the remark, but a glance at the case showed me she was right. It was odd I had never noticed that expression before. I put it down to the light.

Her attitude to the Ptolemies, however, was less reassuring. She got very white, clutched me by the arms, and whispered, "Andrew, it's awful!"

Possibly the Ptolemies did look very terrible. There was a suggestion of defiance about him which was distinctly unpleasant.

"Tut, tut," I answered, "he's all right." Mentally I resolved to give him to my neighbor, Smith, who has an Egyptian collection, mostly made up of my castaways. "Where shall we put him?"

This was rather a poser. My museum was circumscribed as to space, and the only vacant spot I could think of was the door of a deep cupboard which was at the far end of the room. I suggested Smith in that evening, and I wanted to show my prize. But the door wouldn't give room for both.

"I have it," I said. "Put the Ptolemies inside the cupboard, and the Pharaoh can lean against the outside." And, forgetting I still had my hat on, I smacked my head suddenly, smashing the silk hat to pieces, and narrowly escaping a cut face.

I had just finished my dessert when Smith came in. "My dear fellow," I shouted excitedly, "come and see my splendid bargains," and in spite of my wife's protest, I dragged him off there and then to the little museum.

As we went along the passage I should have sworn I heard a curious shuffling and a subdued tremulous voice suggestive of somebody crying softly in extreme terror. Smith heard it also. "What's that?" he said, sharply.

"Some cat in," I replied.

The noise ceased as he spoke. I threw open the door and entered the room.

In my excitement the case containing Pharaoh was within a foot of the door before I noticed what was across it. It was lying flat on the floor, and was at least ten feet from where I had placed it; the cupboard door was still open, and the Ptolemies, fallen out of his case, leaned against the cupboard door, looking more sinister than ever.

Smith and I, in spite of our amazement, examined the mummies with all the interest of the connoisseur. Then, having replaced the Ptolemies in the cupboard, I shut the cupboard door, pushed him up against the outside of it, and by shifting a cane made room for Pharaoh behind the door of the cupboard.

All did as I called Smith's attention to the label round his neck. Smith glanced irreverently.

"Looks a bit frightened, doesn't he?"

Certainly, his eyes did look queer by the candle light (I carried one in my hand). They were half open, and seemed to be squinting round the corner at the Ptolemies.

"Odd," I muttered. "They seemed shut this morning."

Smith left the room and closed the door. On returning to the dining-room we refilled our incident to my wife.

She grew nervous as the evening wore on. I think our being alone in the house upset her; anyway she went to bed much earlier than usual. At last Smith and I, and usual upstairs to bed. I was just handing Smith another cigar when the door burst open, and my wife, her hair down and her eyes as white as a sheet.

"Andrew, Andrew," she cried hysterically, "something awful is in the museum." Smith and I looked at him the passage; more than we could hear inside the museum room, while the strange cry, which now rose almost to a wail, was evidently assumed to be outside of the door.

I dug my fists to accompany my words. As I opened the door the candle light shone on the Pharaoh case. It was empty.

My head.

The door resisted at first, evidently from something heavy lying against it. I pushed, and the mass swept in with the door.

Standing a little way from where I had left it was the gorgeous mummy case of the Pharaoh, with the glass front open, and still swinging slightly to and fro on its hinges. Half behind the door lay a confused heap of broken limbs and torn bandages, mingled with the fragments of the Ptolemies's shell. On a flat specimen case before the upright coffin lay the head of Pharaoh, evidently torn away from his body with violence, an expression of abject terror frozen on his broad features, which even the damaging effect of a smashing blow on the snub nose failed to disguise. And, above all, in the late Pharaoh's case, upright, majestic, with an awful smile on his thin chops, the haughty stare of an emperor in his hollow eyes, and round his neck the label of the Ptolemy, stood the Plebeian.

SOME STIRRING WAR SONGS.

One of Them Was Composed to Fit Both North and South.

There never was a better marching, fighting song than "Marching Through Georgia," but the conditions that made it impressive have passed away, or if they haven't they are merely painful, and the song cannot survive. "The Battle Cry of Freedom" was another song inspired by the Civil War, but it is only a reminder of evil days, and the "Bonnie Blue Flag" of the South is buried with it. "Dixie" comes up to our ears once in a while, like the mock tragedy of a low comedian.

One of the most beautiful war poems of the South was "My Maryland." Men have wept to go into battle after hearing it. It was written by James R. Randall, a native of Baltimore. He was a professor of English literature in Poydras College, Louisiana, in 1861, when he read of the march of the Massachusetts troops through his native city. The subject preyed on his mind, and in the middle of the night he got out of bed, lighted a candle and wrote "Maryland, My Maryland."

It is said Julia Ward Howe wrote "Battle Hymn of the Republic" under conditions not very dissimilar. It was in 1861, just after the first battle of Bull Run. She was in Washington, and the disastrous defeat of McDowell by Beauregard and Joe Johnston preyed on her mind. One evening, after she had witnessed a review of the Army, she retired early, but the subject of the war kept her from going to sleep. Words of the hymn framed themselves in her mind, and lest they might slip from her she arose and jotted them down. Those words nearly made her famous.

Going back to the last century, "Hail Columbia" was inspired by our troubles with France in 1798 although it is classed with the ballads of the Revolution and was first sung at the Chestnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia.

None of the songs of the revolutionary war except "Yankee Doodle" survives. Francis Scott Key's thrilling composition is all that remains of the conflict of 1812-15.

Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God we trust."
And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Two of the first ballads written after the firing on Fort Sumter were William Cullen Bryant's "Our Country's Call" for the North and Henry Timrod's "A Cry to Arms" for the South. Bryant's began thus:

Lay down the ax, fling by the spade!
Leave in its track the tolling plough;
The rifle and the bayonet blade,
For arms like yours were fitter now.

Timrod's began something like this:

Leave barn and byre, leave kin and cot,
Lay down the bloodless spade;
Let desk and case and counter rot,
And burn your books of trade.

The doggrel about "John Brown's Body" was frequently sung upon the march by the soldiers, as was "Marching Along," which was written by William R. Bradbury as a tribute to General McClellan. The name of the leader was changed from time to time to accord with the facts.

"When This Cruel War is Over" had a well sustained popularity during the war of 1861-65, a riddle that could not be read by the help of anything in the sentimental lines. The song had no poetic merit, its rythm was commonplace and the tune to which it was sung was of the flimsiest musical structure, without even a trick of melody to recommend it. Yet it was more frequently sung, North and South, than any other, the Southern soldiers inserting "gray" for the "blue" at the end of the sixth line of the first stanza—with cheerful recklessness of its effect upon the rhyme. This thing was heard in every camp every day and at all hours of the day. Men chanted it on the march, and women sang it at home and it was sung till the very last day of the war.

Why Cannibals Eat Human Flesh.

According to a French writer named Petrie, whose conclusions are quoted in the Medical News, 20 per cent of all cannibals eat the dead in order to glorify them; 15 per cent eat great warriors in order that they may inherit their courage, and eat dead children in order to renew their youth; 10 per cent partake of their near relatives from religious motives, either in connection with initiatory rites or to glorify deities, and 5 per cent feasts for hatred in order to avenge themselves upon their enemies. Those who devour human flesh because of famine are reckoned as 18 per cent. In short, deducting all these, there remains only a proportion of 24 per cent who partake of human flesh because they prefer it to other food.

Some Famous Diamonds.

Large diamonds are not exactly a drug on the market. There are only a few which are world-known, the Orloff of Russia and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in the Austrian collection, being especially noted. There are only nine diamonds known whose weight exceeds 200 carats, about twenty more weigh more than 100 carats. The celebrated Braganza diamond of Brazil, if it is a diamond, is the biggest in the world, weighing 1,680 carats, and worth several millions, but experts are of the opinion it is a topaz of fine quality instead of a diamond.

Facts Quickly Told.

It is said that an attempt to calculate the value of the gold in the Rand district of the Transvaal has shown that there remains about 400,000,000 tons of alluvial, worth, say, £1,200,000,000.

Deathless roads are made possible by a new material, composed of fine earthy or mineral matter, charged with heavy oil, placed on the leveled bed of ordinary roads.

A law recently enacted in Norway makes girls ineligible for matrimony until they are skilled in sewing, knitting, and cooking.

Most civilized nations now adhere to the rules of war adopted by the North and South in the civil war, but Spain has never done so.

AT THE GUN'S POINT.

She was one of the smallest women! So small, indeed, that if it had not been for her marvelously nice proportions people would have called her a dwarf. Anyhow, small though she was, there never beat a braver heart than the one beneath the plain bodice of Jeanne Dupree.

This fact her husband discovered one day, to his everlasting shame, in a manner altogether startling and unexpected.

Philipp Dupree had been a heavy dragoon, and maybe it was his great stature or his bombast (for he could brag) or his bright blue eyes, or possibly these taken altogether, had endeared him to Jeanne in the days gone by.

It was an amusing, yet withal a pathetic sight in the early days of their married life to see how much the tiny woman made of the great, bragging, indolent soldier—great in everything except sort; yet with all his faults she loved him even now.

Notwithstanding her diminutive size, the "petite Jeanne" managed her home to perfection; her brain had not stopped growing with her body.

With their two children they lived in a house such as one often sees in the towns and cities of Normandy—high and narrow, with fantastic gables and a deep stone parapet running along the roofs; in fact, the house was old-fashioned but picturesque, but it proved a godsend to Jeanne. It was left her by an old aunt with whom she lived as a child.

The ex-cavalryman was considered fortunate to have secured two such tasty "lots" at one venture, but he only looked on it as a happy provision of providence to save him from work—which he abhorred.

Great numbers of English tourists had at last discovered Normandy, with its peaceful homesteads, its fruits and flowers and old-world inhabitants, so that Jeanne found an easy way to make a living by letting the lower and better part of her house.

This necessitated them being satisfied with the top floor for themselves, an arrangement which was the subject of endless complaint from her lord and master.

She argued that as he did nothing to swell the exchequer, he had no reason to complain, "and," she continued complacently, "he ought to think of the children; they must be clothed and educated; but he never did; even as babies they were always a nuisance and in the way."

Still this selfish dragoon was dear to her. He was the father of the bold and handsome Gilbert, eight years old tomorrow, and the little fairy Louise, the apple of her eye. She blessed the good Virgin she had still much to be thankful for.

But there came a day when his discontent became open mutiny. "He wouldn't stand it any longer. Confound the lodgers, what right had they to live in a garret when they could have the best rooms in the house?"

Some such arrangement would have suited the old bold warrior, there he could have posed in all the glory of an immaculate white waistcoat (Jeanne's handiwork), a gorgeous necktie and elegant stockings. He was never satisfied, men who dislike honest work never are.

That night Jeanne went to bed thoroughly disgusted with her lot in particular, and the world in general.

In the middle of the night she awoke with a tickling sensation in her throat; she smelt the smoke, and knew the house must be on fire.

Rousing Philippe, she rushed out on the landing, thinking only of her children. To her horror, she could not open the door to their room; it was not locked, but the house was very old, and in some mysterious manner the plastered wall had given out, and strained and jammed the door.

She exerted all her puny strength to burst it open, but without avail; she called their names, but with the sleep of healthy and happy childhood they slept on regardless of danger.

Shrieking in frenzy, "Philippe, for God's sake come quickly!" she rushed back to her own room just in time to see the braggart dragoon basely deserting her at this moment of her need.

He had already mounted a chair, and with shaking hands was unfastening the casement so as to make his escape on to the roof.

Almost speechless with his callous indifference, the poor little woman paused for an instant—then rushed over and pulled the chair from under him.

The collapse was instantaneous. Down he fell with a crash, and lay glaring in a paroxysm of fear at the fragile creature who had so effectually stopped his cowardly flight. She saw in his eyes the madness of absolute fear, and would fain have let him go, but in the room beyond lay her two precious darlings. He must save them—his great strength could shatter that door to splinters.

Quick as thought Jeanne darted across the room and took from the table by the side of the bed a revolver which he had beastingly provided for burglars, should and dare to cross his threshold. Oh, he was a brave man! "Very well," she said calmly, though her heart was faint at her children's peril, "if a soldier of France can forget his honor and basely desert his post in time of danger, his wife shall show him how to die."

Unless you try to save the children we will die together, and may Jesus have mercy on us."

This man had faced the fanatical hordes of Algiers and fought gallantly in Madagascar and the far East; at any rate, he had never shown the white feather—desertion or cowardice in the French army meant death; and yet at the very smell of fire his senses forsook him.

Nothing would have calmed him swifter than the sight of the shining revolver with its barrel pointed steadily at him; only a week before he had put fresh charges into those five barrels, and either one would finish his career.

This fear of death is a wonderful sensation. He had ceased to shake, and was lost in admiration of the woman who could, like his old captain, call him to "Attention!" in such a drastic fashion.

He recovered his nerve, and without a word strode across the passage. There was a sound of smashing wood, and in a few moments he reappeared with a child under each arm—and, strange to say, the light of a new tenderness in his eyes, and a smile on his face, for at last he had acquitted himself like a man.

As he went toward the window he looked wistfully at his wife. Would she forgive him? Had he wiped out his dishonor? Oh, how great is a woman's love! He was still her hero, however and all. She had forgiven him. The plate is hung under the grate there, a short seconds from the ground, a dead aspect at the window; resulting from the whitening housetrack is more help and less care.

Miss, what have you done to be ashamed of, that you don't see? Why, with Pave the roses all the year round are the peaches and nectarines that they drink of.

A curious plant is found in New Granada known as the ink plant, the juice of which can be used as ink without any previous preparation.

SMOKELESS POWDER.

A Remarkable Composition Soon to Be Used in Our Army.

It has been [illegible] for [illegible] to [illegible] it of some account. [illegible] and [illegible] gunpowder [illegible] that the man behind the gun almost [illegible] the enemy, and enables him, if he is skilful as most of the marksmen in the United States Navy are, to demolish his target, whether it be a bird or a man or a ship or a fort.

Ordinary gunpowder, the kind one buys in a store, is a mechanical mixture of 75 parts of saltpetre, 15 parts of charcoal and 10 parts of sulphur. The properties such a mixture possesses may be altered to any desired extent by changing these proportions; the method of treatment also modifies the character of the resulting powder, and the size and shape of the grain likewise influence the action of gunpowder.

To manufacture gunpowder quantities of each ingredient are thoroughly mixed in the proper proportions, in a machine called a mixer; the composition, resulting from this is known as green powder. Green powder must be subjected to the incorporation process, an extremely dangerous one, for it is in the incorporating room that nearly all powder mill explosions occur.

The green powder is put into a tub, where heavy runners of three or four tons weight grind it into a homogeneous mixture. After incorporation the "mill cake," as it is called, is crushed between gun metal rollers, then it is subjected to different treatment, according to the kind of powder to be produced, whether grain, pebble or prismatic. Granulated powder is the ordinary grain gunpowder of commerce. Pebble powder, or giant powder, or blasting powder—for all three are practically the same—is quite like grain powder, except that each grain is of the average size of a pebble. Prismatic powder is the kind used in our service to drive shot home, therefore a short description of it may not be uninteresting.

The powder charges for guns of the United States Navy are made up of hexagonal prisms of brown gunpowder. Brown gunpowder contains usually about 82 parts of nitre, three parts of sulphur and fifteen parts of underburned charcoal, which accounts for the chocolate color of the powder. Prismatic powder passes through the same process as other powders, only the grains are pressed into prisms by hydraulic machinery instead of being separated and glazed. The prisms thus formed are one inch high and three-quarters of an inch on the sides; there is a round hole, half an inch in diameter, through the middle of each hexagon.

Smokeless powder is so called because when exploded it produces no smoke. As a matter of fact, however, a right, thin, transparent vapor is usually seen, but it quickly disappears. Smokeless powders, from the nature of the ingredients employed in making them, leave no residue when exploded, the products of the combustion being gaseous, whereas in ordinary gun powders, whether black or brown, the products are partly gaseous and partly solid, the solid parts being visible in the deposit left in the bore of the gun, in the bits of fire blown out of the muzzle at the time of discharge and in the thick, heavy smoke that hangs about, obscuring the view.

Japanese Babies.

When a boy baby comes to a Japanese family it is the invariable custom to put a huge paper fish, resembling a carp, on a bamboo pole outside the door. This is done in the first month of May after the boy's birth. The carp is the chosen emblem, because it is strong and hardy and is typical of good luck. When the baby is a month old it is presented at the temple and a first name given it, the choosing of which is novel. The father writes on three slips of paper different names. The priest prays, tosses the slips in the air and the one first striking the floor is supposed to be especially favored by the god of the temple, and is chosen.

When the Japanese baby is 3 years old he begins to wear the obi or girdle, which confines the loose robe worn by all Japanese and commonly called a kimono. When the boy is 15 he is considered of age, and a feast is held by his relatives, another name is given him and his head no longer shaved on top. He is now a man and his relatives, even the nearest, in addressing him, must now affix "San" to his name. San corresponds to our "Mr.". If his name is Omi he will hereafter be addressed as Omi-san.

Even the tiniest villages have their toy shops, for Japanese children are all liberally supplied with playthings. The business of amusing children is a recognized industry, and the street jugglers, acrobats, singers and story-tellers make comfortable livings. In the family the children are amused by the father, who tells them stories of Japanese heroes and warriors, or they play cards. Sometimes they play a game like checkers, in moves, but requiring 360 pieces instead of twenty-four. Backgammon, theatricals and kite-flying are also popular among children. When there is snow the youngsters play just as our own children do. Football, stilt-walking and contests with rope are in vogue.

New Soldering Liquid.

A German has brought out a soldering liquid which is acid free. It is made by dissolving 500 parts of zinc in 1000 parts of hydrochloric acid and 500 parts of water. When the solution is complete the remaining free acid is neutralized by the addition of ammonia water.

The Sultan and Our Missionaries.

The Porte has demanded the recall of two American Missionaries from the province of Aleppo, on the pretext that their mission is liable to cause disturbances. "The sick man of Europe" is as unreasonable as his political health is feeble. As a bright contrast to his obstinacy and stupidity, the people of America are acknowledging far and wide the beneficence of the mission of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, namely, to relieve and prevent malaria, rheumatism and kidney complaint, chronic dyspepsia, constipation and liver trouble. The nervous, the weak and the infirm derive unspeakable benefit from its use, and it greatly mitigates the weakness and infirmities which are specially incident to advancing years.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by A. H. Armstrong, Druggist, Smethport, Pa.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It expels the poison from the blood and the system through the kidneys and bladder in 24 hours. Sold by A. H. Armstrong, Druggist, Smethport, Pa.

[illegible] Dept.

[illegible] Mineral Springs

[illegible] Co. [illegible]

[illegible] Co. [illegible]

INTO SOCIETY.

[illegible] Pleasure to Be Had by Those Who Can Afford It.

[illegible] pleasure to be had by [illegible] possible to anyone else. Really, there is nothing [illegible] you know. It was only that she wasn't in, and now she is in, in a sort of way.

"Well, you know the Sampsons, of course. Very nice, quiet, old-fashioned people, who had real genuine great-grandfathers of their own, and, though they are so quiet, have always an indisputable right to be invited, though now they are getting older they don't go out so very much.

"How did I know about it? Oh! never mind how I knew about it. Don't pray, get to be an inquisitive girl, Helena. I beg of you. Those little stories always do get to be known, to a certain extent, though I don't think they ought to be talked about.

"Moral? Oh, no! I don't want to be taught moralizing; that's almost as bad.

"However, it seems that Mrs. Oldstocke was going to give a very large party, and she meant to bring out some very nice people who don't go out very often. She made a special list of those herself. Pretty nasty, for she is a very busy woman. You know what a very careless hand she writes?

"She wrote that list herself, and then went out and left it for Miss Rousselle, who, of course, had an enormous quantity of writing to do. Mrs. Oldstocke had put the names down just as they came into her head, without any regard to alphabetical order, and where she meant Mrs. R. D. Sampson she had hastily dragged her pen through the name so that it looked like Mrs. R. D. Lampson.

"So Miss Rousselle addressed an invitation to Mrs. R. D. Lampson. Though she did wonder a little, when she gathered them up to send them, how the name happened to be there, but as Mrs. Oldstocke had written it herself it would hardly do for her to ask any questions.

"So the card was sent, and you can imagine poor Mrs. Lampson's delight when she saw it. She must have been astonished, for she had been trying every known and unknown way of getting herself recognized. But nobody had ever seemed to take any interest in her, and I should have thought that she would have given it up long ago in sheer despair.

"The fun of it is that she has not the least idea how she got it. If she knew that that card came to her by pure accident and was intended all the time for somebody else I tremble to think of the effect it would have upon her.

"It is to be hoped that she never will know. Of course, she must never know, poor soul.

"But it was amusing. There was Mrs. Oldstocke, all smiles and graciousness as usual, when there enters all at once Mrs. Lampson, who had never crossed that threshold before, most sumptuously gotten up, with a radiant face, and actually whispering: 'Oh! dear Mrs. Oldstocke, it was too lovely in you to ask me.'

"To Mrs. Oldstocke, who is so—well, Mrs. Oldstocke could not imagine what it meant and had to ask Miss Rousselle to find out.

"Poor Miss Rousselle was fairly frightened, and no wonder. She could hardly get breath to say: 'Why, Mrs. Oldstocke, that is Mrs. Lampson, who has been two years trying to get into society. I do hope this isn't my fault.' The poor girl was just ready to cry.

"Luckily, Mrs. Oldstocke is very good-natured, and she knows Miss Rousselle's value; she rarely does make a mistake.

"'Oh, I've heard of her,' said Mrs. Oldstocke, and she looked rather blank for a moment. Then she said: 'Never mind, my dear, one jay can't do much harm in such a flock of fine birds,' and she is a very determined, pushing woman, and she would be sure to get in some time. She is just the one to do it, and I might as well take the blame of it as anybody. There's really nothing against her, I believe.'

"So she took occasion to speak to Mrs. Lampson and call her by name in Mrs. Van Ratchem's hearing, and Mrs. Van invited her, and then other people did, and so the thing was done.

"Everybody wonders how it came about, but hardly anybody knows.

"But take care you don't tell this story to any of the nips, my love. It's too good to keep, as I said, but then, remember, it's quite too good to be told."—Helen Brown in Boston Post.

Symbol of the Sunflower.

Speaking of yellow, the sunflower, in flower language, is symbolical of false riches, for the following reasons: The Spaniards, when they invaded Peru, beheld gold on every hand, and when they saw the country covered with golden-colored flowers they imagined that, too, must be pure gold—not the only case where appearance have been deceitful. But by perverse contradiction of this story, the Spaniards themselves adopt this flower as a symbol of faith, and one of their poets says: "Real faith is like the sun's fair flowers, which, whilst the clouds that shroud it, and the winds that wave it to and fro, and all the change of air and earth, and sky, doth rear its head and look up, still steadfast, to its God." Should you want to grow sunflowers you can take your choice of meanings, but to me it will suggest that the Spaniards were disappointed once upon a time and will be again.

A Sure Thing for You.

A [illegible] to which you cannot lose one [illegible] Kidneys, Liver and Stomach [illegible] and a thousand [illegible] Kidney Cure for Rheumatism, and knows [illegible] it did her more good than any medicine I ever took." Sold by A. H. Armstrong, Druggist, Smethport, Pa.

Pain on Person, Change on Lower Limbs and all stock, cured in 30 minutes by Woodward's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by A. H. Armstrong, Druggist, Smethport, Pa.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using Dewitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. A. H. Armstrong & Co., Druggists.

[illegible] Your Hands with Cuticura.

[illegible] Court of Common Pleas [illegible] Monday, [illegible]

[illegible] Sheriff's Sale.

[illegible] Dentist.

[illegible] Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil.

[illegible] Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

[illegible] Notice.

HOW FELT HATS ARE MADE.

The fur of which felt hats are made comes from all parts of the world, but the largest quantity is received in New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, says the New York Commercial. There are in all more than 200 manufacturing plants producing hats for men's, boys', women's and children's wear, composed of the fur of the rabbit, beaver, nutria and other animals. The industry employs upward of 25,000 men, women and boys, and the approximate value of the output is said to be $20,000,000 annually. Speaking of men's hats and their manufacture, a representative of one of the largest firms in this city said:

"Felt hats include the popular derby and the various other styles of soft hats, all of which are made from animal furs, the natural coats of the coney, hare, muriel, muskrat and beaver. To manipulate the skins of these animals so as to properly prepare the fur for felting purposes is an expert chemical operation, in fact, a trade in itself, entirely distinct from that of hat making, and is carried on by [illegible] furriers in London, the world's great center for that work. The art of the hat maker includes a knowledge of the particular fur or combination of furs for making a given quality of hats. The proportioning of the different furs requires the utmost exactness. The quality of product having been decided upon, the fur is then cleaned and separated from stray hairs and all undesirable substances. This initial process is accomplished by a windy machine called 'the devil.'

"The next process, 'forming,' consists of distributing by means of air currents a light coating of fur upon the outer surface of a revolving perforated cone, perforated with small holes. When fur covers the cone sufficient for one hat, it is wrapped in wet cloths and given a brief hot bath, then stripped from the cone, and, after the 'stopping' process of adding a little fur to weak spots, is wrapped with other cloths inside a woolen cloth to 'harden' it for handling. By a process called 'felting,' which consists of repeated immersions in hot water, together with rolling and unrolling, folding and unfolding, the cone-shaped mass is reduced to one-third its original size. It is wonderful how each fiber will twist and interlace, basket-fashion, with the other, until the product is a closely woven mass.

"The body is then 'shaved' to remove stray hairs in the fur, and then it is stiffened with a coating of shellac, thoroughly dried and then subjected to steam, which softens the shellac and draws it into the fabric. When dried it is immersed in a hot alkaline solution to free the surface from shellac, and then in cold water to remove the alkali.

"'Blocking' succeeds stiffening. The fabric is dipped in boiling water and placed on a block patterned for the final shape of the hat. After the dyeing process comes that of finishing, which consists of steaming, blocking to shape the crown, drying, coating with a stiffening solution, drying again, ironing out wrinkles, after which it is pounced with emery paper and singed to remove the long nap, and oil applied to smooth the surface. The 'curling' department cuts the brim to the desired width, rolls up the sides and pitches the front and rear as the style demands. With the process of trimming, consisting of sewing on the binding and hand and cementing the lining, the derby is finished. If a soft hat is desired the stiffening process is omitted."

Great Men, When Annoyed.

The Prince of Wales, when annoyed, winks his left eye rapidly; the Emperor of Austria puffs out his cheeks; the Czar lays his hand flat on the top of his head; Mr. Gladstone turned swiftly on his heels, as if executing a volte-face, and the Sultan of Turkey grasps his throat tightly with his hand.

Cloth From Wood.

Cloth is now being successfully made from wood. Strips of the grained wood are boiled and crushed between rollers, and the filaments, having been carded into parallel lines, are spun into threads, from which cloth can be woven in the usual way.

The imbecility of some men is always awaiting the entrance of death. It is the delight of such men to boast of [illegible] though [illegible] they are [illegible] they [illegible] to tell how they [illegible] work themselves and how they neglect little disorders and little illnesses that put other people on their backs.

It may not sound nice to say so, but it is a fact that the average man is just that kind of a boastful, cheerful idiot. If his head aches it isn't worth paying any attention to; if he feels dull and drowsy during the day it isn't worth serious consideration; if he is troubled with sleeplessness at night, he takes himself with opiates. When he suffers from nervousness, he walks into the nearest drug store and orders powerful medicines that even a physician prescribes with care. He is a very knowing fellow, but without knowing it, he is laughing at the very means provided for preserving home and health-builder that will keep the hardest working man in good working shape. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is made of pure native roots and herbs. It contains no mineral, no poisonous drug, no alcohol in any form. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and a concentrated extract of certain roots, which, by their combination, have a peculiar affinity for the digestive and nutritive organs. It tones up the stomach and invigorates the liver, and thereby purifies the blood, and carries health to every part of the body. It is the great blood maker and flesh builder. It is the best of all nerve tonics. It cures bronchial, throat and lung affections as well.

If constipation is also present, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be taken. They never fail, they never gripe. Druggists sell both medicines.

Broncial, Catarrh and Kidney Ills.

Time Table taking Effect June 5th, 1898.

LEAVE SMETHPORT.

6:00 A. M.—Mail and Express, daily except Sunday, for Formby Junction, Kane, Bradford, Kinzua, Warren, Tionesta, Titusville, Meadville, Oil City, Franklin, Butler and Pittsburg.

10:05 A. M.—Daily except Sunday for Oswayo Junction, Coryden, Bradford, Kane, Lewis Run & Ridgway.

5:05 P. M.—Mail and Express, daily except Sunday, for Formby Junction, Kane, Bradford, Kinzua, Warren, Tionesta, Titusville, Meadville, Oil City, Franklin, Butler and Pittsburg. Pullman Parlor Cars on all through trains. Connections at Kane for Wilcox, Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, Punxsutawney, Driftwood, Renovo, Emporium, Sinnamahoning, Keating Summit, Port Allegany, Coudersport, Galeton, Gaines, Wellsville, Addison, Corning, Elmira, Waverly, Sayre, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington.

Trains arrive from the East at 10:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m. and 9:30 p. m.

Trains arrive from the West at 12:30 a. m., 5:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m.

Sleeping cars run on night trains between Buffalo and Philadelphia, and Buffalo and New York.

Through coaches between Buffalo and Philadelphia.

Dining cars on day trains between Buffalo and Philadelphia.

Parlor cars on day trains between Buffalo and New York.

Through coaches between Buffalo and Baltimore.

Through coaches between Buffalo and Washington.

Through coaches between Kane and Williamsport.

Through coaches between Kane and Philadelphia.

Through coaches between Kane and Harrisburg.

Through coaches between Kane and Sunbury.

Through coaches between Kane and Lock Haven.

Through coaches between Kane and Renovo.

Through coaches between Kane and Emporium.

Through coaches between Kane and Sinnamahoning.

Through coaches between Kane and Keating Summit.

Through coaches between Kane and Port Allegany.

Through coaches between Kane and Coudersport.

Through coaches between Kane and Galeton.

Through coaches between Kane and Gaines.

Through coaches between Kane and Wellsville.

Through coaches between Kane and Addison.

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Through coaches between Kane and Williamsport.

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Free for the Inspection of Customers.
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GIVE ME A TRIAL.

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Fire insurance written in the leading companies. Life and Accident Insurance in the most reliable companies of America.

PIANOS
Of the following first-class manufacturers: A. B. Chase, Ryan & Tiertz, Malcom Love and Woodward & Brown, sold for cash or on installments.

ORGANS
Of the very best makes, sold for cash or on installments, at reduced prices.

SEWING MACHINES
Will sell Domestic and Wheeler & Wilson machines for cash or on a
Reduction of $25.00
from the list price of each machine, at my store. Now avail yourselves of this grand offer.

Piano and Organ Instruction Books, Sheet Music, Scarfles, Oil and all kinds of Pictures for all kinds of Sewing Machines. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Mr. F. W. Burdick, Piano Tuner of Olean, N. Y., will visit Smethport every three months. Please leave orders at my office.

C. A. BURDICK.

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SMETHPORT, PENN'A.

For a FINE, HOT OYSTER STEW

Step into the

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New York Counts, Clams, Cigars and Fine Confectioneries

Always on Hand.

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Honey Boxes, Section Boxes, Frames, Etc. Write or ask for prices.

ED. NORMAN, Smethport, Pa.

FOR 1898

I have received a large invoice of

Wall Papor,

all of the latest designs. Call at the

Furniture Store of Specht & Sasse

and examine my stock.

Experienced paper hangers furnished when desired, and all work guranted.

C. SASSE,

Smethport, Pa.

STOP AND SEE

Holder, the Grocery Man

Opera House Block, Smethport, Pa.,

Who solicits a share of your patronage.

HIGH GRADE. LOW PRICES.

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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE